

decision of rejection]
[Date of extinction of right]

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2003-010644
(43)Date of publication of application : 14.01.2003

(51)Int.Cl.
B01D 53/94
B01D 53/86
F01N 3/08

(21)Application number : 2001-201607 (71)Applicant : MEIDENSHA CORP
(22)Date of filing : 03.07.2001 (72)Inventor : SATO TOSHIHARU
OGAWA YUJI
OISHI KAZUSHIRO

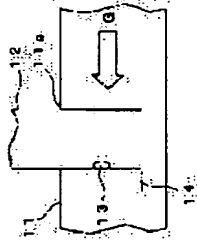
(54) UREA WATER EVAPORATOR OF NITROGEN OXIDE REMOVAL APPARATUS

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent corrosion and damages to a pipe and excel the response of nitrogen removal reaction by installing a plate for preventing dripping of urea water in the bottom face part of an evaporator and depositing the urea water on the plate.

SOLUTION: In the evaporator 12, an opening part 13 formed in a side wall of an evaporator vessel 12a is fixed in an opening part 11a of a pipe 11 for a waste gas while being kept facing on the downstream side of a waste gas, so that the evaporator 12 can be installed in the pipe 11 for the waste gas. The plate 14 for preventing dripping of urea water is formed in the bottom face part of the evaporator vessel 12a, and therefore, when urea water as a reducing agent, from the evaporator vessel 12a is jetted out through the opening part 13, the urea water is not deposited on the pipe 11 but deposited on the plate 14 for preventing dripping.

実開の図面に示す装置構造に於ける氮化物の揮散防止図



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]
[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]
[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]
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[Date of registration]
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] With the heat which arranges a carburetor container, prepares the liquid transport piping and water piping which pour in urea water and water from the method of the outside of piping into a carburetor container, and is supplied from exhaust gas in piping for which exhaust gas circulates in the denitrification plant it was made to contact for a denitrification catalyst after discharging ammonia in piping and mixing ammonia and exhaust gas from the ammonia spraying nozzle which disassembled the urea into the ammonia as a reducing agent, and was prepared in the carburetor container The urea water carburetor of the denitrification plant characterized by preparing the member for urea water safety catches which receives the urea water which flowed out of the ammonia spraying nozzle in the bottom surface part of said carburetor container.

[Claim 2] The urea water carburetor of a denitrification plant with which said member for urea water safety catches is characterized by separating fixed spacing from the bottom surface part of a carburetor container, and attaching it as conduction of exhaust gas is not barred in said urea water carburetor according to claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the urea water carburetor for pouring in the ammonia used as a reducing agent into exhaust gas with respect to the denitrification plant which removes the nitrogen oxides (NOx) contained in the exhaust gas from an internal combustion engine (the following, diesel power plant) etc. using a catalyst and a reducing agent.

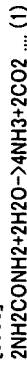
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] NOx processing techniques, such as exhaust gas, are needed in various fields from the former, and it is put in practical use as a stack-gas-denitration technique as a general art. This stack-gas-denitration technique is divided roughly into dry process and a wet method. In current, the selective catalytic reduction process which is one of the dry process precedes technically, and attracts attention as the leading denitrification approach.

[0003] Drawing 3 shows the block diagram of the general denitrification plant for exhaust gas. In drawing 3, a sign 11 is piping (piping for exhaust gas is called hereafter) containing NOx discharged from a diesel power plant etc. for exhaust gas (the sign G in drawing 3), and the denitrification catalyst 32 is arranged in the center section in the piping 11 for exhaust gas. A sign 12 is a carburetor for evaporating a reducing agent (urea water or aqueous ammonia), and is arranged in the location before exhaust gas G in the piping 11 for exhaust gas passes the denitrification catalyst 32. A sign 31 shows piping for supplying a reducing agent to said carburetor 12. In addition, the void arrow head in drawing 3 shows the flow of the exhaust gas G0 after exhaust gas G and purification, and a black omission arrow head shows the flow of the evaporated reducing agent (ammonia obtained by carrying out the hydrolysis reaction of the case of urea water).

[0004] In the denitrification plant constituted as mentioned above, if the temperature in a carburetor 12 is kept at 90 degrees C – 100 degrees C and urea water (2NH₂CONH₂) is poured into this carburetor 12, urea water will carry out a hydrolysis reaction efficiently with the temperature in a carburetor 12, and ammonia will be generated. The hydrolysis reaction formula at this time is shown in a degree type.

[0005]



After mixing the ammonia generated in said carburetor 12, and exhaust gas G discharged by the internal combustion engine, it introduces to the reaction vessel which is not illustrated. It fills up with the zeolite catalyst kept at about 300 degrees C or more in this reaction vessel, and the reduction reaction using this catalyst decomposes NOx in exhaust gas into harmless nitrogen (N₂) and a harmless steam (H₂O). The reduction reaction formula at this time is shown in a degree type.

[0006]



Ammonia, a hydrocarbon, and a carbon monoxide are used as a reducing agent, and even if oxygen lives together, in order to remove NOx alternatively, if especially ammonia is used for removal of NOx contained in exhaust gas, such as a diesel power plant, as for the reaction of

this (2) type, it is effective.

[0007] There is a method of hydrolyzing to ammonia with a carburetor and pouring in the approach and urea water which spray aqueous ammonia directly as an approach of pouring in the reducing agent. The latter approach installs a carburetor into exhaust gas piping from a diesel power plant, with the exhaust gas temperature, makes urea water hydrolyze and sprays ammonia into exhaust gas. The carburetor shows the outline block diagram in the carburetor used for the denitrification plant shown in drawing 3, as shown in drawing 4. In drawing 4, sign 12a is a carburetor container and the aperture 13 (ammonia jet hole) is formed in the side attachment wall of this carburetor container 12a. It is filled up with the packing 41 which has the effectiveness of a zeolite in the interior of said carburetor container 12a as a pyrolysis accelerator. A sign 44 is the lid of carburetor container 12a, it is in the condition which turned to the downstream of exhaust gas the aperture 13 formed in carburetor container 12a, and carburetor container 12a is installed into the piping 11 for exhaust gas by fixing this lid 44 to the flange 43 formed in opening 11a of the piping 11 for exhaust gas with conclusion means, such as a bolt and a nut.

[0008] Although urea water is poured in into carburetor container 12a through urea water piping 31a, since crystallization which originates in evaporation of moisture as a description of urea water, and compound generating at about 120 degrees C or more are produced, urea water piping 31a will be got blocked. In order to prevent this, cooling water is flowed so that it may consider as the double pipe structure which prepared cooling-water-piping 31b which became independent on the outside of urea water piping 31a and temperature of carburetor container 12a may always be made into 100 degrees C or less. For this reason, it is open about the cooling water solenoid valve which is not illustrated so that it may act as the monitor of the temperature inside carburetor container 12a (temperature of urea water), it may measure using a thermocouple 42 and the temperature of the urea water inside a carburetor may always become 90 degrees C – 100 degrees C. – It is made to shut and a circulating water flow is controlled.

[0009] As mentioned above, there is JP_10-244131A in the conventional technique of the denitrification plant which has a carburetor container.

[0010]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] If the reducing agent (urea water is called hereafter) mentioned above is heated at about 90–100 degrees C, it will hydrolyze efficiently and ammonia will generate urea water. For this reason, a carburetor is installed into exhaust gas piping and a temperature up is carried out with the heat of exhaust gas. In order to control the temperature of this carburetor at about 90–100 degrees C, cooling water is used and the temperature of a carburetor is adjusted. The injection rate of urea water is proportional to a generator load, and since it changes, the flow rate of cooling water is also changed. Moreover, when stopping a denitrification plant, in order to prevent that urea water solidifies, it is the device which washes urea water piping 31a with wash water.

[0011] Although hydrolysis of urea water is performed inside the carburetor at this time, since cooling water is poured in, some urea water blows off from an aperture 13, and it is evaporated there, however — above — fluctuation of a load — a urea — the urea which blew off from the aperture 13 of a carburetor when amount of water and a circulating water flow were changed, or when wash water was poured in — it is possible that amount of water has increased. In such a case, there is a possibility that the following problem may arise.

[0012] It hydrolyzes gradually with the heat of piping and the urea water which gushing urea water will adhere to piping and adhered serves as ammonia. However, corrosion progresses with the ammonia evaporated since the quality of the material of piping was iron, and when the worst, a hole will usually open for piping. Since ammonia is powerful toxic gas, when it leaks from piping, it will have a bad influence on the body.

[0013] Moreover, although it becomes possible to prevent the corrosion by ammonia by changing the quality of the material of exhaust gas piping into corrosion resistance high stainless steel etc., actual piping also has large things, such as 1000A, and produces cost-difficulty.

[0014] Furthermore, in order that evaporation of the part may be overdue because the urea water which blew off accumulates, there is a fault to which the responsibility of a denitrification

reaction also worsens.

[0015] It becomes a big problem, when problems, such as an engine shutdown, occur, for example, it is generating electricity in emergencies, such as a hospital, if the urea water which blew off reaches even internal combustion engines, such as a diesel power plant, further again. Even if it does not reach an engine shutdown, engine maintenance is needed for resuming a generation of electrical energy again.

[0016] When it accomplishes based on said technical problem and urea water blows off from an aperture, form the plate for safety catches in the bottom surface part of a carburetor container, it is made for urea water not to adhere to piping, and this invention prevents the corrosion of piping, and is to offer the urea water carburetor of the denitrification plant which made responsibility of a denitrification reaction good.

[0017]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to aim at solution of said technical problem, this invention the 1st invention With the heat which arranges a carburetor container, prepares the liquid transport piping and water piping which pour in urea water and water from the method of the outside of piping into a carburetor container, and is supplied from exhaust gas in piping for which exhaust gas circulates in the denitrification plant it was made to contact for a denitrification catalyst after discharging ammonia in piping and mixing ammonia and exhaust gas from the ammonia spraying nozzle which disassembled the urea into the ammonia as a reducing agent, and was prepared in the carburetor container It is characterized by preparing the member for urea water safety catches which receives the urea water which flowed out of the ammonia spraying nozzle in the bottom surface part of said carburetor container.

[0018] The 2nd invention is characterized by separating fixed spacing from the bottom surface part of a carburetor container, and attaching it, as said member for urea water safety catches does not bar the conduction of exhaust gas in a urea water carburetor given [said] in the 1st invention.

[0019]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained based on a drawing.

[0020] The urea water which is a reducing agent from a carburetor container is made not to adhere to piping with the gestalt of this operation by improving the structure of the carburetor of a denitrification plant and forming the plate which carries out the safety catch of the urea water in the bottom surface part of the carburetor container used by the denitrification plant.

[0021] Next, the example of the denitrification plant in the gestalt of operation of this invention shown below is explained to a detail. In addition, what is shown in drawing 3 and drawing 4, and the same thing omit the detailed explanation. In addition, the arrow head of void shows the flow of exhaust gas.

[0022] (Gestalt 1 of operation) Drawing 1 is the outline block diagram of the denitrification plant of the gestalt 1 of this operation, and the aperture (ammonia jet hole) 13 is formed in the side attachment wall of carburetor container 12a. The interior of said carburetor container 12a is filled up with packing as a pyrolysis accelerator. A carburetor 12 is installed into the piping 11 for exhaust gas by fixing to the flange of opening 11a of the piping 11 for exhaust gas the aperture 13 formed in said carburetor container 12a in the condition of having turned to the downstream of exhaust gas. In addition, urea water is poured in into carburetor container 12a through urea water piping which is not illustrated.

[0023] Cooling water is made to flow into the outside of urea water piping so that it may consider as the double pipe structure which prepared the cooling water piping which became independent as shown in drawing 4 and temperature of urea water may always be made into 100 degrees C or less. For this reason, the temperature inside carburetor container 12a (temperature of urea water) is measured using a thermocouple, and it controls a circulating water flow so that the temperature (temperature of urea water) of carburetor container 12a always becomes 90 degrees C - 100 degrees C.

[0024] since the injection rate of urea water is proportional to a generator load and it changes, as mentioned above --- fluctuation of a load --- a urea --- the case where amount of water and a

circulating water flow are changed, the case where wash water is poured in, etc. --- the aperture 13 of carburetor container 12a --- since there is a possibility of urea water blowing off clitteringly and falling for piping 11, the plate 14 for urea water safety catches is formed in the bottom surface part of carburetor container 12a.

[0025] As mentioned above, without adhering to piping 11, it is lost that piping 11 leaks the ammonia which is powerful toxic gas from piping 11 of the urea water which blew off from the aperture 13 since it seems that a hole does not open by corrosion so that piping 11 can be prevented from corrosion.

[0026] (Gestalt 2 of operation) Drawing 2 (a) and (b) are the outline block diagrams and outline sectional views of a gestalt 2 of this operation. In drawing 2 (a) and (b), like the gestalt 1 of said this invention operation, although the plate 14 for urea water safety catches is formed in the bottom surface part of carburetor container 12a, the gas stream maintenance plate 21 is formed, fixed spacing is separated and the plate 14 for urea water safety catches is attached from the bottom surface part of carburetor container 12a so that exhaust gas may flow between carburetor container 12a and the plate 14 for safety catches. Thus, without exhaust gas G's also fully hitting the urea water which fell since it passed through between the gas stream maintenance plates 21, and the urea water which fell accumulating, elevated temperature exhaust gas G discharged by the internal combustion engine by constituting is evaporated promptly, and is taken as the structure which also diffuses ammonia promptly.

[0027] As mentioned above, the urea water which blew off does not adhere to piping 11, but it is promptly evaporated by the exhaust gas discharged by the internal combustion engine, and the responsibility of a denitrification reaction also becomes good.

[0028]

[Effect of the Invention] As shown above, the urea water which according to this invention blew off from the carburetor container when it formed the plate for carrying out the safety catch of the urea water to the bottom surface part of the urea water carburetor in a denitrification plant, although urea water generates ammonia by the hydrolysis reaction does not adhere to piping, but the corrosion of piping by ammonia can be prevented.

[0029] Moreover, according to this invention, by forming a gas stream maintenance plate in the bottom surface part of the urea water carburetor in a denitrification plant between the plates for urea water safety catches, the urea water which blew off was made to adhere to the plate for safety catches using the hot exhaust gas discharged by the internal combustion engine, and responsibility of a denitrification reaction was made good by evaporating urea water promptly.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The outline block diagram of the carburetor in the denitrification plant shown in the gestalt 1 of operation.

[Drawing 2] (a) The outline block diagram of the carburetor in the denitrification plant shown in the gestalt 2 of operation, the outline sectional view of the carburetor in the denitrification plant shown in the gestalt 2 of (b) operation.

[Drawing 3] The outline block diagram of a denitrification plant generally known.

[Drawing 4] The block diagram of the carburetor in the denitrification plant generally known.

[Description of Notations]

11 -- Exhaust gas piping

11a -- Opening

12 -- Carburetor

12a -- Carburetor container

13 -- Aperture

14 -- Plate for safety catches

21 -- Gas stream maintenance plate

G -- Exhaust gas

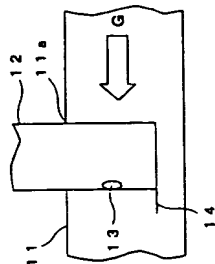
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(S1)InCl ₃	識別記号	P I	チ-ロ-ド(参号)
B O I D 53/94		F O I N 3/08	B 3 G 0 9 1
53/86		B O I D 53/96	1 0 1 A 4 D 0 4 8
F O I N 3/08			Z A B

(21)出願番号	特願2001-201607(P2001-201607)	(71)出願人	000008105 株式会社明電舎 東京都品川区大崎2丁目1番17号
(22)公開日	平成13年7月9日(2001.7.3)	(72)発明者	佐藤 利晴 東京都品川区大崎2丁目1番17号 株式会社 社明電舎内
		(72)発明者	小川 裕治 東京都品川区大崎2丁目1番17号 株式会社 社明電舎内
		(74)代理人	100062199 弁護士 志賀 富士孝 (外1名)

審査請求 未請求	請求項の数 2	OL (全 5 頁)	最終頁に続く
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図 1 脱硝装置における酸化器の概略構成図



よ、種々の分野で必要とされており、一般的処理方法として、排煙脱脂技術として実用化されている。この排煙脱脂技術は乾式法と湿式法に大別される。現在では、乾式法の一つである選択揮発脱脂法が技術的に先行してあり、力加が脱脂方法として注目されている。

[illegible]

【0004】上記のように構成された脱硝装置において、気化器1内の温度は90℃〜100℃に保たれており、この気化器12に原水水(2NH₂CONH₂)を注入すると、気化器12内の温度により尿素水は効率的加水分解反応し、アンモニアが発生する。このよきの加水分解反応式を次式に示す。

【0005】

2CO_2 ……(1)

この気化器容器12aの両端は、開口部13（アンモニア噴出口）が形成されている。節化化器容器12aの内部に粉砕促進剤として滑石の如果がある炭素質41を充填するものである。荷重43は炭化器容器12aの上部まで、気化器容器12aに形成した開口部13を排気ガスの下流側に向けた状態で、この蓋44を排気ガス配管11の開口部11aに形成されたフランジ部43の上に、押入られ、ナットの締結手段により、固定することによって、炭化器容器12aは排気ガス配管11と一体化されるものである。

【0008】尿素水は尿素水配管31aを通して気化器容器12a内に注入されるが、尿素水の特徴として水分の蒸発に起因する結晶化や約120℃以上での化合物の凝縮を生じるため、尿素水配管31aが詰まってしまふ。

[illegible]

【0009】上記のように、氮化器容器を有する脱硝装置

【特許請求の範囲】

【要 求 項 目】 排ガスが流通する配管内に気化熱容器を配置し、気化熱容器内に配管外より居薬水と水を注ぎ、排ガスを気化熱容器に供給し、排ガスを加熱して蒸気とする送流配管、水配管を設け、排ガスをから供給と分離することによって、居薬を還元利としてのアンモニアと分解することによって、気化熱容器に供給されたアンモニアが排ガスより配管を通じてアンモニアを発生し、アンモニアと排ガスを混合した後に、脱硝装置と接触させるようにした脱硝装置において、

【請求項2】 前記請求項1記載の尿素水気化器において、前記尿素水落下防止用部材が、気化器容器の底面から一定距離を隔て非気化ガスの流通を妨げないようにし、取り付けることを特徴とする脱硝装置の尿素水気化器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】
【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、内燃機関（以下、ディーゼルエンジン）等からの排ガス中に含まれる窒素酸化物（ NOx ）を触媒と還元剤を用いて除去する脱硝装置に関するものである。

100021

【従来の技術】従来のNO_x処理技術

$$2\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{CONH}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow$$

[0006]

$$4\text{NO} + 4\text{NH}_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{N}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdots \cdots (2)$$
 この(2)式の反応は、還元剤としてアンモニアは、酸素水素、一般化政策が使用され、特にアンモニアは、酸素が共存しても選択的にNOxを除去するため、ディーゼルエンジン等の排気ガス中に含まれているNOxの除去に用いると有効である。

【0007】 その還元剤を注入する方法として、アンモニア水を加えて分解する方法と尿素水を酸化剤にしてアンモニアに加水分解させる方法がある。後者の方法は加温が必要であるが、前者の方法は室温で済むという利点がある。

図4において、符号12aは気化器容器のことであり、

【57】【要約】
【課題】 酸化器の底面部に尿糞水を落下防止用の板を設け、その板に尿糞水を付着させ、配管の腐食及び破損を防ぎ、配管底面の尿糞性を良好にした。

【製作手段】 気化器1において、気化器容器12aの内部の底部に形成した開口部13を排気管4の下流側に向けて、開口部13の開口部11aに固定した状態で、排気管4を垂直に開口部11aに固定することにより、気化器12は排気管4を用いた1中に設置される。その気化器容器12aの底面に尿排水を落す下防止するための板14を敷け、気化器容器12aから尿排水が漏れ出る尿排水が開口部13から流出したとき、開口部13から尿排水が開口部11aに付着せずに、落防止用板14に付着させるものである。

(54) 〔學題の名義〕 脱硝技術の浸透水気化器

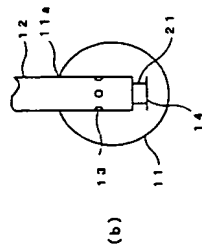
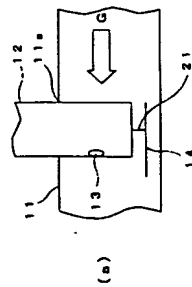
【57】【要約】

【課題】 氯化铝の底面部に尿素水を落下防止用の板を設け、その板に尿素水を付着させ、配管の腐食及び破損を防止、配管反応の広普性を良好にした。

【製作手段】 気化器₁において、気化容器_{12a}と排水管₁₃を排気口部_{11a}の下流側に向けて傾斜させた状態で、排気口部_{11a}に固定することにより、気化器₁は排気口部_{11c}中に設置される。その気化容器_{12a}の底面側に尿水を落す下防止するための板₁₄を敷け、気化容器_{12a}から排出した尿水の過剰である尿水量が開口部_{13c}から流出したとき、開口部_{13c}に付着せずに、落下防止板₁₄に付着させるものである。

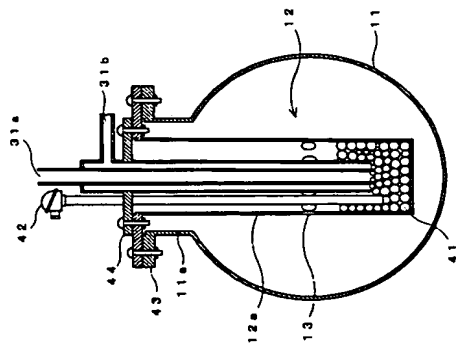
【図2】

実施の形態2に示す炭酸ガスにおける炭酸ガス発生装置の構成図



【図4】

一般に知られている炭酸ガス発生装置における炭酸ガス発生装置の構成図



フロントページの続き

(72)発明者 大石 和城
東京都品川区大崎2丁目1番17号 株式会社
社明電管内

Fターム(参考) 3C091 A118 AB11 BA07 CA17 HA01
4D048 AA06 AB02 AC03 CC61